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OLDEST AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION IN THE STATE.

The Maryland Farmer.

A Weekly for the Farmer, Fruit-Grower & Stock-Raiser.

Vol. XXVII.

BALTIMORE, November 14, 1890.

No. 46.

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The Maryland Farmer.

Vol. XXVII.

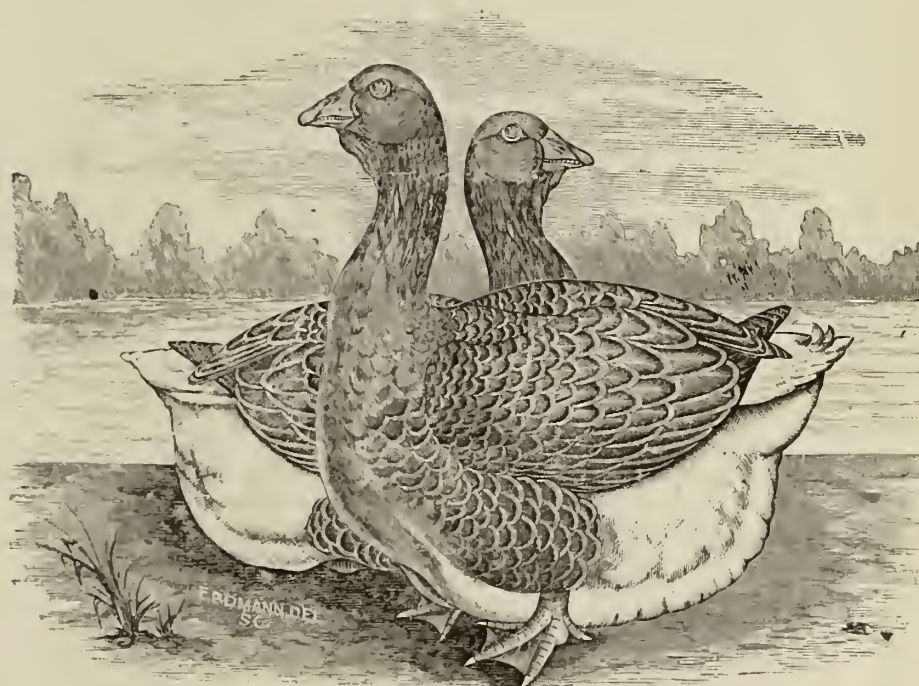
BALTIMORE, November 14, 1890.

No. 46.

GEESE RAISING.

While geese raising has not received as much attention as the other branches of the poultry industry, it can be found very profitable. There is always a fair demand for well fattened young birds during the late autumn, and again at the holiday season, as well as the call for fine specimens of leading varieties for breeding and exhibition purposes. The market for what is popularly known as "live geese feathers" is never glutted, and therefore the yield of feathers adds a second and very considerable source of profit. It must be borne in mind, however, that geese are profitable only when

are desired for profit, are the grey or Toulouse and the white or Embden. These insure hardiness, early maturity, heavy weights and prolificacy. The Embdens require a pond, but the Toulouse, other things being favorable, will do fairly well with what water can be furnished in troughs. The standard weights, as set by the American standard of perfection, for an adult Toulouse gander and goose are respectively twenty-five pounds and twenty-three pounds; and for young ones, twenty pounds and eighteen pounds. The standard weights for Embdens are placed at the same figures though the common opinion is that the Toulouse gain the heavier weights. Other and less well-known varieties are



there are suitable facilities. It is imperative that these include extended grass runs, for geese are great grazers, and free access to water, this latter being necessary to a plentiful growth of feathers of pure quality, as well as the thrift of the flock. An ideal place for geese raising is a hilly piece of grass land through which flows a brook. It is useless, from a commercial point of view, to breed geese in restricted quarters or in close proximity to small fruits and vegetables. In the first they will make but meagre growth and they will destroy the second.

Autumn is a favorable time for making a selection of birds for breeding, just before the flocks are culled for fattening. The two principal breeds of geese, when the birds

the African, light gray plumage; Chinese, brown, also white plumage; Canada, gray, and Egyptian, colored plumage.

When geese are set early two broods may be obtained from each female, thus securing large flocks for each season's sales. The later hatched birds make excellent flesh by Christmas time. A goose makes but a poor show upon the table unless it is very fat. For fattening geese ought to be penned up, half a dozen together in a dark coop or shed, and fed on barley meal and fattening grains. When raised for market old geese may be plucked three times and young ones once before killing time. Geese lay regularly, and rear their young well season after season, but the ganders are not profitably kept more than three or four years.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK-RAISING INTERESTS.

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BARRETT C. CATLIN, Publisher.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1890.

NOVEMBER CROP REPORT.—The November returns to the department of agriculture of rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 19.9 bushels; potatoes, 57.5 bushels; buckwheat, 14.5 bushels; hay, 1.20 tons; tobacco, 71.8 pounds. The corn crop makes the smallest yield reported, excepting only that of 1881, which was 18.6 bushels. It is 88 per cent. of the average of the last 10 years, a period which included four unusually poor years, and only 73 per cent. of last year's crop. The principal decline is in the corn surplus states. The condition of the potato crop in October was lower than in any reported previous crop, except in 1887, being 61.7 against 61.5 when the rate of yield was 56.9 bushels per acre. It imports scarcity and warrants high prices. The low rates of yield of principal states are as follows: New York, 62 bushels; Pennsylvania, 68; Michigan, 58; Ohio, 46; Indiana, 37; Illinois, 30; Iowa, 48; Missouri, 39; Kansas, 28; Nebraska, 27; Minnesota, 68; Maine, 95; New Hampshire, 30; Vermont, 95. The yields of the hay crops are large, as a rule, throughout the country. The cane sugar crop will be a large one, and sugar beets have done well west of the Missouri, indicating a probably rapid development of the sugar industry. Cotton returns show an average yield of 187 pounds of lint per acre. It is about the same as the yield of last year, and better than the returns of yield last November, which were exceeded by the result of the final investigation. The estimated yields by states are: Virginia, 168 pounds; North Carolina, 182; South Carolina, 175; Georgia, 108; Alabama, 160; Mississippi, 200; Louisiana, 238; Texas, 196; Arkansas, 225; Tennessee, 191.

EDITORIAL.

OUR PREMIUM PICTURES.

Our pictures have now arrived and we are sending them out on the orders received. We hope that our delay will be atoned for by the extra value of the engravings. Last Saturday, Mr. Catlin, the publisher, went to Centreville, Md., to the Alliance meeting and took copies of two of the subjects. Court was in session and quite a number of farmers in town. To say that they were over pleased with the engravings would be saying but the truth, and many took advantage of the opportunity to subscribe and make their choice of the four that are given. We only have 1,000 of these engravings and at the present rate they will soon be gone, so that those desiring to profit by this unprecedented offer should subscribe at once.

We have had two offers out, one of which was the paper till January, 1, 1892, and Dr. Keidall's "Treatise on the Horse," for \$1.00; the other, an engraving and journal for *one year* for the same price. We now propose, as January 1, 1891, is but six weeks off, to give the paper free till that time to new subscribers, with an engraving, and the horse treatise, ALL for \$1.00.

THE FARMER'S VOTE.

As the smoke clears away from the late political battlefield, the strength of the farmer's movement becomes more apparent. The farmers now have the balance of power in Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois. All over the South the Alliance is a mighty power and its influence is spreading everywhere. The sleeping giant has been aroused, and that great saving and conservative portion of the body politic represented by the tillers of the soil is now likely to make itself felt in the affairs of the nation. Shrewd politicians have already scented the importance of the farmers movement and are trimming their sails accordingly.

And right at this juncture, a danger assails the Alliance which must be carefully guarded against. The machinery of the farmers' organizations must be kept out of the hands of professional agitators and politicians. As soon as the importance of the farmers' vote becomes apparent, then will arise a horde of schemers anxious to direct the new movement, and trade and traffic upon its influence. This has been experienced in nearly all the labor organizations. In the end, professional politicians have obtained control of their machinery and sold them out to the highest bidder. If the new awakening is to be of any lasting benefit to the farmer, control of the organization must be kept in the hands of the people, and care must be taken that the farmer vote shall be used only to advance the farmer's interests, and shall not be traded to any political party, or allowed to be used to further the political aspirations of any one man.

We print in this issue a communication from a well-known agriculturist of this section on the subject of ensilage. We hope it will have the effect of stirring up discussion on that matter. A great many good farmers have not yet been convinced of the value of ensilage, and, although the Silo has many enthusiastic friends, yet there has been of late some falling off of its adherents, particularly in Massachusetts, where the idea received an early acceptance.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Academy of Science was held on Tuesday evening at the residence of Prof. Geo. Smith on Calvert street. The report of the treasurer was read, showing a healthy financial condition, the legacy of Mr. E. Lehman netting the society nearly \$6,000. A committee was appointed to look out for a permanent place for holding meetings, and at the same time prepare a suitable place for a collection of minerals, fossils and other material peculiar to Maryland. Prof. Smith exhibited a beautiful collection of golden rods, which he had classified correcting many errors of others. The ensilage question was discussed by Dr. Wilson and others who were united that it was unfit food for milch cows, an article on the subject reviewing the chemical change constantly going on in the silos was read, which appears in full on another page. Prof. Uhler reported progress in his investigations of the miocene deposits of Anne Arundel, and presented some beautiful specimens of green sand of which thousands of tons can be found near Baltimore.

THE FARMER is receiving many kind words of approval from the press. From them we select the following, and wish we had room for more:

Ellicott City Times:

THE MARYLAND FARMER, which has been before the people of this State for over a quarter of a century, has been disposed of by Messrs. Walworth & Co., Mr. Barrett C. Catlin, late of the Baltimore *Morning Herald*, being the purchaser. Judging from the initial number issued under the new management, we would say THE FARMER has passed into good hands. All the departments of agriculture receive attention, and farmers' wives and daughters will be interested in the "Woman's Corner," which by the way is in charge of a lady fully equal to her work. THE FARMER is in sympathy with the Farmers' Alliance and this will prove a strong card for it in Howard County.

Hartford Democrat:

It affords us much gratification to call the attention of our readers to the very great improvement which has been wrought in THE MARYLAND FARMER since that magazine passed into the hands of a new management, in October last. It is now a first class agricultural paper, and ought to be in hands of every farmer in the State. Its articles are strongly written, instructive and in full touch with the agricultural interests of the State and country. The subscription price of THE MARYLAND FARMER is one dollar a year, in advance.

Atlanta Journal:

The venerable MARYLAND FARMER, of Baltimore, Md., under its new and younger proprietor, comes out in a new dress and entirely reconstructed, having among other features an excellent Alliance department.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John W. Hines, of Baltimore, formerly of Kent County, and owner of the famous trotting stallion Smuggler, which died a year or two ago, is an associate owner in a patent street sweeper which is thought to be just what is needed and is expected to revolutionize the present costly and slow methods. Its great simplicity is one of the machine's great recommendations.

Mr. Samuel G. Earl, one of the most prominent agriculturists of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is remarkably active in his old age. He is about three-score and ten and takes as much interest in farming matters as he ever did. At the Alliance meeting at Centreville last Saturday, being the vice-president of the association, he was called upon to fill the chair because of the death of its late president, Mr. W. Kent Sparks.

ENSILAGE.

Having been advised by a professor of an agricultural college to build a silo, and not thinking ensilage the natural food for animals (decomposed albumen, sugar and starch), I have made many inquiries of practical men regarding its use, and I have concluded to let the silos go, and will give my reasons to your readers, and regret I am not permitted to name some of the parties who, after a fair trial and urging others to do the same, now utterly condemn the whole thing as a grand humbug, and have entirely discarded its use as injurious to their stock; others, again I have found who hold on to it as a grand milk producer, enabling them to keep more stock per acre than any other food. The animals are fond of it, which they think is evidences of it being natural food. I much regret that in my neighborhood there is not a silo to enable me to make a fair test with it, along side of good cut hay and fodder with the same amount of grain that is usually fed with 40 to 60 pounds of ensilage. Before entering upon the subject I desire to call the reader's attention to what is animal food for vegetable eaters, as the smell of ensilage would drive flesh eaters to starvation before tasting it. First we have starch sugar, fat albumen, caseine and gluten. The three first classed as carbo-hydrates, and as the name implies, a combination of carbon and water; and the latter three differing from the other by having a small percentage of nitrogen with a minute amount of sulphur and phosphorus and usually known as Albumenoids. At this point I wish the reader to note what I say that but few compounds with nitrogen have any trace of feeding qualities about them, on the contrary are rank poisons, unfit for the animal stomach. As all food is composed largely of carbon and water, I coin a new word for Albumenoids, and call them Compound carbo-hydrates, *i. e.*, carbo-hydrates, with nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus. What the sulphur is introduced for I leave others to explain; enough to know it is one of the elements that is always found in compound carbo hydrates or animal food. Nitrogen is in hundreds of vegetable productions and in organic analysis of food they are classed as albumenoids, a great blunder as will appear in a future article in which I propose to pay due respect to the scientific gentlemen who profess to tell the farmers how to feed and what to feed their animals on for the production of milk, butter, flesh, fat, etc.

To familiarize the reader with what may be considered albumenoids, I will mention the white of an egg as albumen, and the cheese of milk as caseine. The latter is represented in the vegetable kingdom as gluten in wheat, rye, barley, oats, etc., and legumine in the pea, bean; ensilage is the green plant corn, clover, peas, etc., cut and packed in closed rooms. The food, carbo hydrates, and compound carbo-hydrates, are held in solution by the abundance of water mingled with the cellulose or woody matter, which although a carbo-hydrate, does not possess the quality of being digested by animals. The mass is usually covered with sawdust or some other agent to exclude air. In the presence of water I contend that these compounds spoken of cannot be maintained as intended by nature as animal food, owing to want of chemical affinity existing in all such compounds. Hence in a

few hours or days the resolution takes place without air, and new compounds come into view, namely, ammonia, carbonic acid, water, of an inorganic nature, followed by alcohol, aldehyde, and acetic acid, fusil oil and other organic compounds that had no existence in the plant when cut, and which are not found in fodder or hay when properly dried.

This resolution is of a spontaneous nature, and will take place in a sealed cask. The first change is with the compound carbo-hydrates, which have not the power of holding together in the presence of water, and when such does take place, a ferment is present, which, in time, starts the sugar and starch, followed by the new compounds spoken of. This change is indicated by the heat set free, and the free acid always found in fermenting ensilage, as well as by the offensive smell arising whenever opened. There is no doubt that stock will eat it, and it may, along with the grain always fed with it, increase the flow of milk in a cow, the same as lager beer is said to do in the human race, but the question is, is the milk fit to be used in the nursery or sick chamber, when good pure milk can be obtained made from natural food, such as well cured hay, fodder and grain, containing the food in a normal condition free of microbes and other ferments. During the past year, and I expect to do the same the coming one, I examined a number of specimens of milk, and the worst and most objectionable was ensilage fed milk, which was deficient in both sugar and caseine, the two most important agents to support infants and develop animal growth.

Butter is a small matter in milk, and when in excess, will starve the animal instead of building it up, as many know, and if I had space could cite hundreds of cases to prove. Passing along St. Paul street, near the boundary, a few weeks ago, I met two nurses with two babies, one a poor sickly looking creature with death in every feature, lying on a pillow, the other a bright, cheerful, beautiful, fat child, full of life and spirit. Asking the nurse of the sick child what she fed it on, she said cream and arrow root. I told her to tell its mother she was murdering her child. "Oh," she said, "the Doctor ordered it fed that way." The other nurse said she was feeding her babe on boiled milk—the latter showing common sense, the former extreme ignorance of what is baby food. A specimen of ensilage from a silos owned by one who is considered an expert on the subject, and an old friend, was covered with microbes and in two or three days was a mass of putrifying matter.

Regarding the quantity of acetic acid formed on the fermenting ensilage, I refer the reader to Bulletin No. 29, page 5, of the Massachusetts Station. The temperature of ensilage averaged 116 F. during the long winter and in the spring, and in each hundred pounds one to two per cent of acetic acid was found, indicating from 30 to 40 pounds of vinegar. As 50 pounds of ensilage is about the usual dose ordered by Prof. Stewart of the *Country Gentleman*, I simply ask, ought a milch cow to take 15 to 20 pounds of vinegar a day, which she would do, if the ensilage contained the same percentage of acid as stated in Prof. Goessman's report above mentioned? Besides the acid spoken of, other objectional compounds are formed from the resolution of albumen, starch and sugar, which must have been going on during the winter. The

high temperature clearly proves without air the decomposing chemical action was in full blast, setting free the heat that ought to have been done in the animal, and would have been if fed on good dry fodder. In conclusion, will some expert in ensilage give a reason for stating that the feeding power of green fodder is largely increased by being fermented in a silos, which beyond doubt, destroys the sugar starch and albumen. I ask, does the chemical action convert the cellulose (woody matter) of the corn-stalk, cobb, &c., into animal food?

Rock Hall, Md.

A. P. SHARP.

Since the above was written I have met with two practical farmers from Virginia who were enthusiasts on ensilage five years ago, who now utterly repudiate it and have made their last fill of the silos. Such practical gentlemen ought to publish to the world what they know on the subject, which might save many from having their sugar, starch and albumen burnt up by slow combustion in the silos, instead of the animals securing the heat and motion without the formation of alcohol, acetic acids, and other compounds, hurtful to the animal and never found in natural food.

A. P. S.

THE SEASON IN NORTHERN MARYLAND.

The weather during the present fall has been changeable, for the most part very wet, which renders unsatisfactory the doing of all kinds of farm work. Farmers are mostly through seeding, though some expect to seed their potato ground, if it is possible to get out the crop. The acreage of wheat sown this fall appears to be as large as usual, and that which was sown early is looking finely. The corn crop is generally excellent, and the yield will be large; but few have begun husking. The crop was put into shock in good condition; the fodder will make excellent winter feed for live-stock. A few farmers have stored their crop in siloes for their dairy cows; and are now beginning to feed it; they say it is in excellent condition. Wheat was of fair quality, but with few exceptions the yield was light per acre. Oats were a failure as far as the grain, which is light in weight, is concerned, the straw being heavy, with some exceptions; the wet season caused it to rust badly. The potato crop, the main one in this section, is very large, yielding well of large-sized tubers, although some are rather prongy, owing, it is supposed, to the wet season, which caused a second growth. The tubers are keeping well, with the exception of those planted late, which were injured by the blight that struck the vines while growing. Quite a large portion of the crop is yet in the ground, owing to so much rain preventing its harvesting; yet for the most part the tubers are sound and keeping well.

The canning industry has not been so largely engaged in the past season as formerly, owing to the low prices that have prevailed for canned products. Fruit was mostly a failure; no peaches and plums, with but few apples, many orchards being entirely empty. The pear crop was also small, but that of wild blackberries was very large, though, owing to the very wet season, of poor quality. The hay crop was large and of good quality, but prices are so low that farmers do not feel like selling, many having still on hand their last year's crop. Many farmers are largely engaged in dairying, chiefly selling milk. Some have a large number of cows, a few keeping thoroughbred stock of the Jersey, Holstein and Guernsey breeds. Only a few are breeding sheep; some probably have a fear of the sheep-killing curs which infest our neighborhood, but those who do keep and take good care of them are making money.

E. H.

Alliance Page.

While this journal is not an official organ, of the Farmers' Alliance, it is in entire sympathy with that movement and heartily believes in a thorough and systematic organization among farmers to protect their interests. In this column, Alliance news will be presented, and matters akin to that movement discussed. Correspondence is cordially invited.

THE Alliance meeting in Centreville, Queen Anne county, last Saturday, was postponed on account of the death of its late president, W. Kent Sparks, Esq., who died on the Thursday previous. The members present together with many prominent fellow-townsmen of the deceased, attended the funeral, which took place Saturday afternoon, Mr. Sparks' death was occasioned by a cancer from which he had been suffering for some time. He was a man of attainment, beloved, and held in high esteem by his farmer friends, as testified to in his having been chosen to guide the fortunes of the Queen Anne's section of the great and growing national body of farmers known as the Farmers' Alliance. Mr. Sparks had been a democrat during most of his career and had held responsible offices in his native county. At the present time when willing hands and noble hearts are needed in the farmer's cause, the loss of such a man as Mr. Sparks is sorely felt.

WORK FOR THE SUB-ALLIANCES.

The spread of the Alliance organization throughout the State has resulted in the gathering of the farmers in each county together in Clubs or Sub Alliances, meeting regularly for the discussion of matters affecting the agricultural interests of the country. We rejoice greatly at this result, but desire urgently to bring before the members of these Alliances the necessity for utilizing these meetings more fully than has hitherto been the case. There is in our opinion, danger lest they should be used solely for the furtherance of those economic and semi-political purposes, which, whilst of urgent importance, yet are only secondary to the necessity for the consideration of those practical, everyday questions of the production of good crops, the breeding of good stock, and the general improvement of the farm, which lie at the root of all permanent improvement in the agricultural condition of the country and of the farmers themselves. It is undoubtedly true that the farmers have not hitherto been fairly treated in legislation affecting their condition and prospects; and that, as a consequence of this, their efforts to make the best of their labors has been hindered, but it will be but a sorry reflection for them if, as the result of their efforts to improve their condition in these respects, when they have succeeded, they shall find that through the neglect of the practical questions of every-day farming they are so far behind in the race, and so little acquainted with the advanced systems of agriculture now essential to success, that they are unable practicably to take advantage of the opportunities which their success has placed within their

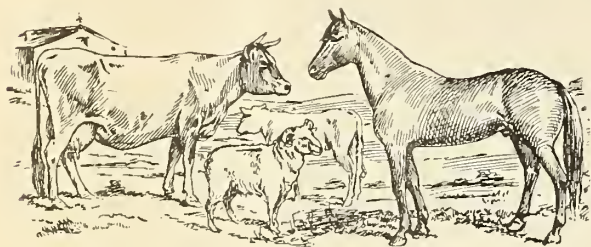
reach. It should always be borne in mind that, in these days of quick communication and close competition, the margin between profit and loss is, and will necessarily be, small, and that he only who, by reading and study, good management and well-directed effort, is able to so manage his farm as to be ready to seize, at the right moment, the right course to take, will be successful. This state of affairs will continue even should the Alliance succeed in securing legislation in favor of the farmers to the utmost of its desires. True, they may be somewhat modified so as to make the competition less close, and the conditions, to some extent, more favorable, yet continue they will; and, therefore, it is true and wise policy for the members of the Alliance to look them squarely in the face, and be prepared, by education and training, to meet them. Looked at in this light, we desire to urge upon every Sub-Alliance the importance of devoting some part of each meeting-night to a consideration of some practical agricultural question. Let it be part of the fixed business of the meeting to hear a paper read on some question affecting the production of the staple crops of the section, or upon some Live Stock subject. After the paper is read, discussion upon it should be full and searching; and if there be any point upon which further information be necessary in order to the formation of a definite opinion, let this be submitted to some agricultural authority for consideration and advice. In this way, enlightenment will be obtained, rivalry stimulated, and interest excited. The young members will have their faculties sharpened, and the old ones be tempted to give the results of their practical experience. We urge strongly upon the Sub-Alliances the importance of attention to the subject, and the encouragement of reading and study amongst the members, in order to fit them profitably to join in the consideration of these practical questions. We believe that in no other way can the permanence of the Alliance organization be secured, and the full benefit of such organization be realized.—*The Southern Planter*.

We ask careful consideration of the above by our farmer readers everywhere, especially those members of the Alliance. *The Southern Planter*, from which it is taken, is one of the best Southern journals of the kind. Without treating particularly of the political features of the Alliance, it well shows up the advantages to be derived otherwise from a membership of this body, which we fully endorse. In fact, the advantages here set forth should be a special inducement offered in gaining membership.

A Farmers' Alliance Semi-Tropical Exposition opens at Ocala, Fla., on December 1st, and will continue sixty days. On December 2nd, the annual Farmers' Alliance session meets there, and it is expected that fully 50,000 visitors from various states will be present during the first week.

The Farmers' Alliance hold their annual convention down in Florida next month. It promises to be a very gay and festive gathering. The farmers have been getting on top lately.

Stock Raisers' Column.



This column will be devoted to the interests of breeders and stock raisers, and especial attention will be paid to matters pertaining to the breeding and development of light harness and trotting horses. Correspondence is invited.

TURF NOTES.

THE latest advices from California, indicate that Charley Marvin will not close the season without another effort to reduce the records of Sunol and Palo Alto. He reports Sunol as much improved since she returned to her native soil, and has shown several fast half miles. Palo Alto is also going strong. The admirers of Stamboul, 2:11½, are also of the opinion that he may yet further reduce his record, and they are anxious to make a match with Palo Alto. This cannot take place as Gov. Stanford will not trot matches.

THE new idea of colt stakes for trotters, is meeting with great favor. H. S. Henry a Philadelphia breeder has offered three stakes, one of \$5,000 for two year olds, one of \$2,500 for three year olds, and one of \$2,500 for four year olds. In addition to its \$10,000 stakes for foals of 1889, the Hartford Association now offers two great stakes, to be trotted for in 1893 and 1894, the first \$10,000, the second \$15,000. Frank McKean in a telegram to the spirit of the *Times*, states that they have already received 510 entries for the Terre Haute, \$11,000 purse, with several stock farms in California to be heard from. If the thing keeps up, the trotting prizes will soon be worth as much as those of the running turf.

WHILE the eyes of the public have been fixed on Nutwood and Electioneer as the probable champions for 1890 as sires of 2:30 performers, the bay stallion Alcantara, by George Wilkes, has slipped to the front with the unprecedented number of twenty-one, fifteen trotters and six pacers. His list for 1890 is as follows: Trotters—Mink, 2:22½; Irene, 2:22½; Alicanter, 2:23½; Robert M. Taylor, 2:14; Alcazar, 2:24½; Thorton, 2:26½; Wilkes Bee, 2:27½; Foggy, 2:27½; Mary S., 2:28; Fillmore, 2:28; Alcantara Jr., 2:29½; Alexander, 2:29½; Esterbrook, 2:29½; Queen Ann, 2:30; Joe Wilkes, 2:30. Pacers—Goldbeater, 2:20½; Lady Hamilton, 2:23½; Raven, 2:26½; Bayard Wilkes, 2:27½; Zero, 2:29; Attraction, 2:29½. Up to the close of 1889 he had twelve to his credit, so that now, at fourteen years of age, he has thirty-three in his list, a most marvelous and unparalleled showing.

Nutwood is close upon Alcantara's heels, with nineteen to his credit this season.

THE horse show held at the Madison Square Garden this week has been very successful. The light harness and trotting horses attracted a great deal of notice. Messrs. David Bonner, Dean Sage and C. H. Kerner acted as judges of this class and had a difficult task. First of all they had to decide on the merits of the seven standard stallions kept for service, and the interest centered on the contest between Alcantara and Mambrino King, two famous representatives of the rival strains, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief. Both have done creditable things in the stud, but Alcantara, though four years younger, has more performers in the 2:30 list than the Buffalo champion. Besides this he leads the list of sires this year. After a careful inspection the choice fell on Alcantara, while Mambrino King, who has seldom been beaten as a show horse, got second prize. Prince Regent, a son of Mambrino King and a grandson of Alcantara, got the yellow rosette, and Attractive, by Alcantara also, came in for commendations. Onset and Almont Wilkes, also well-bred young horses, have yet to win their spurs, and had to stand back for their more noted opponents. There were only two of the four-year-old stallion class, and Village Farm had some consolation in the triumph of Salvator, by Hamlin's Almont, over Black Rustie, by Alecyne, a brother to Alcantara. The showing of two-year-olds was much more extensive, as seven fine young specimens came into the ring. One of them, the bay colt Voodoo, by Stamboul, had sold for a long price at auction earlier in the year, and his stall fairly bristled with flattering notices. Two others were considered superior to him, however, his half brother, Baron Rose, owned by J. H. Shults, of Parkville Farm, securing the coveted first premium. The second went to a brother of Prince Regent, who appears as Emblem in the official catalogue, but whose name has been twice changed to meet the requirements of the registrar of the National Breeders' Association, and has been finally fixed as Heir-at Law. Baron Rose is a highly finished colt, and is a son of the great brood mare Minnehaha, while Heir-at-Law is a substantial looking fellow, with more speed than Prince Regent had at the same age. Voodoo came in for a commendation, as did Jacob Ruppert's Zephyrus, by Electioneer, and a brother in blood to Sunol. Nine shapely fillies appeared for the yearling class, and Beautiful Chimes got the trophy, with Blonde Beauty Second.

The roadsters in harness attracted a lot of attention, especially from the trotting fraternity, and nine showy and thoroughly American rigs wheeled about and speeded over the limited courses. Marshall P. Wilder, propped up with cushions, looked bigger than usual as he handled his brother's gray mare in a neat road wagon. The little man did not get a prize after all, though it required a long time for the selections. Col. Kip's chesnut mare Fastrada, cleverly handled by Frank Ferguson, got the blue ribbon, while Mr. Ferguson's own mare, Kittie Carroll, was placed second, with Aaron Fowler, a professional driver, behind her. Village Farm's Lulu and Los Angeles, from another breeding establishment at Mamaro-neck, divided the commendations.

SHORTHORNS.

There seems to be a prevailing belief that the Shorthorn breeders have sacrificed milk and butter qualities and have bred for beef alone. Indeed it has been often stated that the Shorthorn is no longer self-supporting as a dairy cow. But the facts do not bear out any such suppositions and some of the best posted breeders believe that for general purposes the Short-horns are the best. A prominent stock raiser of New York says: "I can take 10 cows from my herd and in a year I can make them average a pound a day for 300 days and I can select three cows that will give 10 pounds a week each. As to their milking qualities, there is a cow that will give,

Shorthorns, the best known and most fully tested of all improved cattle in America, have, as a breed, for years suffered harm from the distorted views entertained by many persons raising them, who placed pedigree and color above individual excellence, also from the selling to the confiding purchasers, as representatives of the breed, thousands of the more unworthy specimens to perpetuate their inferiority, that should have been sent to the shambles. There are weeds in every breed, and if used to propagate from, the standard is sure to be lowered sooner or later. Notwithstanding the mistakes of which they have been the victims, the Shorthorn interest is probably now in a more healthy condition than at



when in the full flow of milk, 20 quarts twice a day. Some think that these cows eat more than those of other breeds; but I have two Jerseys that ate more hay and grain last winter than any two Shorthorns I had in the stable. The Short-horn cow pays as she goes along, and when you get through with her you can sell her for the top price for beef. Last year I sold a cow that was driven two miles and then weighed 1,770 and dressed 70 pounds to the 100 pounds, live weight. Breeders of any age, even bull calves, are never sold for less than \$100. If a cow raises a \$100 calf every year she is decidedly profitable. Two year old steers from this stock, with the common feed that good farmers give, will average 1,400 pounds each, and bring a fancy price every time."

any time in the past twenty years. Much of this favorable reaction is due to the rivalry and rapid advancement of other breeds towards occupying the fields before supposed to be all its own. The tendency in rearing each of these breeds is constantly toward a higher beef standard, to the economical and profitable attainment of which other considerations, such as color, pedigree, and remote crosses, will be rated but secondary. Let us agree upon essentials.

An authority says: Neither corn meal nor bran is the best milk-producing food. With the best clover hay corn meal should be added as a part of the ration, but with corn fodder, straw or poor hay, good wheat bran should be added instead of corn meal. Bran will balance poor fodder much better than wheat will.

ROSE CULTURE.

In the first place let the amateur buy only the more hardy roses, consulting some reliable catalogue for the necessary information, or an experienced rose grower. It is foolish and altogether unwise to waste time, labor and money over the tender tea roses that will have to be removed from the garden borders every fall to sicken in the close and confined air of our keeping rooms; and if the plants come out alive in the spring they will do exceedingly well.

Roses need a good stiff clay soil, well enriched. If the soil is sandy, clay should be used with it. Daily attention

cans, and you have your young plants in good condition and well started.

At the approach of winter bank earth about the roots of your roses, some six inches or more; and after the first light freeze or just before, add further protection in the shape of leaves fastened about the tops with brush or stakes. Evergreen boughs are still better, as they let in the air and do not hold dampness. In the spring, after removing the outer protection, cut back to the green wood. Often the entire plant will come out green and healthy, but it should be pruned severely if young, healthy flowering shoots are desired. The mound of earth may be removed later.



POLYANTHE ROSE.

should be given to the slug pest during the early part of the summer; but tobacco has at last shown its useful side. If a strong decoction is frequently applied it will soon exterminate these molluscs, and besides act as a useful stimulant to the plant.

To raise roses from slips, *break* down the stray shoot from which the rose has just fallen, and plant it in a tin can. The uneven pieces that come from the parent stem is just the part that will callous and emit roots. A better plan still, and a surer one, is to crack the under side of strong healthy shoots, and then to peg them down in cans sunk at convenient distances and filled with rich earth. The cans should have a slot cut in the side nearest the plant for the passage of the shoot. When well rooted, cut from the parent stem, lift the

Among the most hardy, best flowering roses, are *La France*, *Louis Van Houtte*, *Hermosa*, *Glorie de Dijon*, *Perle des Jardins*. To the lover of flowers no one kind can afford more pleasure or profit with so little labor as the rose. It bids fair to become the favorite among all our summer and autumn flowers. Even the popular chrysanthemum cannot in our autumn days quite eclipse the equally popular rose.

We are indebted to Mr. J. C. Vaughan of Chicago, Illinois, for the illustration of this most beautiful New Tea—*Polyantha*—Rose, "*Clothilde Souperet*," large flowering, free blooming and fragrant. This new rose is the result of hybridizing the Tea Rose, *Mme. Damaizin*, with the *Polyantha* Rose, *Mignonette*.



WOMAN'S CORNER.

✧ MRS. MARY L. GADDESS, ✧ EDITRESS.

This department of THE FARMER will be made of special worth to the ladies of the farmer's household. Fashions in dress, latest ideas of ornamentation, flowers, etiquette, and all subjects in which they may be interested will be fully discussed and in a chatty manner. MRS. GADDESS, the editress, a well-known writer of this city, cordially invites correspondence on matters of interest in this column and will answer any questions with pleasure.

Of all the styles favored by old and young, large and small, nothing seems so universally liked as the shoulder cape. It has proven such a comfortable and convenient wrap, it almost seems a necessity. Yokes of velvet and full sleeves are used on some of the early Autumn jackets, and gowns are made more or less dressy by having several different styles of sleeves, to be changed at will, plain or braided ones of the goods for street wear, jet embroidered for evening and velvet for church or receptions. Thus an economical lady can with one elegant gown be ready for various occasions. Long ostrich plumes are most popular for hats, and are worn around the neck, tied with a bunch of ribbon. Bordered woollens are very fashionable and serviceable. Some have the border of silk, which makes them much more expensive, but at the same time more elegant. Plaids and stripes are used for such bordering. The small plaited ruffles that were worn so much some seasons ago are again used as a foot trimming on the most elegant dresses with plain flat skirts. A new trimming is a pointed shaped belt of passementerie from which falls a fringe of drops.

Astrakan and beaver are much used in furs, and larger muffs are in use. All the Winter styles are remarkable for simplicity. An elaborately-dressed lady walking on the street is rarely seen. Tailor-made dresses are the rule. Silks and satins are reserved entirely for the parlor.

The time is approaching when every lady desires to make her home most pleasant, as Thanksgiving brings many a company together. Some sections observe it more than others, yet everywhere an extra good meal is, if possible, provided, and I will give you a menu that will indeed make a feast and be within reach of every one: Oyster soup, turkey roasted, cranberry sauce, celery, slaw with French dressing, potato croquettes with parsley sauce, boiled rice, pumpkin pie, mince pie, cranberry tarts, nuts, raisins, fruit and coffee.

A charming receipt for the croquettes will require 6 large potatoes boiled till tender in the skins. Remove and mash very fine and smooth, add one tablespoon of butter, one of salt, little pepper and parsley, one-half teaspoonful sugar, mix, dip in egg and bread crumbs, fry in boiling-hot lard after rolling into balls. You will find they are deliciously tender.

Of course all your flowers are safely housed and beginning to look at home in their new places. Beware of water

now; they can so easily be drowned out; rather too little than too much. Did you ever try primroses for indoor blooming? They are the daintiest little flowers, and ever ready to lift up their pink and white faces to the sunshine. The leaves are a dark green, very luxuriant and beautiful. They will well repay you for care given them in a succession of blooms all Winter long.

Now the out door work is over, we can begin the delightful task of preparing for Christmas. Gifts made by the hands of a friend are doubly appreciated, and many beautiful things can be worked up from common bed-ticking. A few skeins of silk, ball of tinsel and some bright silk or satin ribbon to line and you can accomplish wonders. Banner screens are always acceptable, and are hung from mantels as fire screens, from the walls as decorations, from small standards as lamp screens, and, wherever placed, add brightness and beauty to the room. Any material can be used, from coarse linen to heaviest silk, satin, burlaps, momicloth and matting, and may be ornamented by needle or brush.

Embroidery on linen toweling or sheeting is revived. It was an art much practiced by our grandmothers. Embroidered bed-spreads, table spreads, etc., were found in almost every household. It should be shrunk before washing, which will remove the stiffness of the fiber so you can draw the threads more easily. Put the linen in hot suds, let it lie for an hour, rub with the hands till the gum seems out of it, pour over it lukewarm water; then rinse in cold, hang in sun to dry and iron smooth and it is in right condition for work. Leave a space of six inches each end to fringe but do not ravel out till scarf is completed. If four inches are allowed for hem-stitching all the better and richer it will look. Be careful and do not begin too near the edge to work.

A great return for a small investment is realized by purchasing a soldering outfit for one of the boys; he at once becomes a useful member of the family. Old basins and pans, become new, after his transforming touch, and there are great possibilities in tin cans and small pieces of tin; sugar sifters and funnels, are among them. I am convinced that lack of interesting occupation is the prolific source of much mischief and many of the idle habits boys acquire even on the farm. Don't get the little ones useless toys, but tools; they will play with them and by and by use them. A word to the wise, etc.

MRS. M. L. GADDESS.

Markets.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

Flour.—Receipts for the week are 62829 bbls, including 40754 bbls for through shipment; City Mills, 9692 bbls; shipments coastwise, 1236 bbls. Receipts of cornmeal for the week, 190 bbls. Both jobbers and exporters have occasionally been moderate buyers but the total sales for the week are not large, jobbers claiming full shocks and a poor inquiry and seeming disinclined to buy except at concessions. Prices show no change except for meal and buckwheat.

Winter Wheat Patent Family, 5 35a5 60; Spring Wheat Patent Family, 5 65a5 70; Baltimore Best Patent, 6 10; Baltimore Choice Patent, 5 95; Baltimore High Grade Family, 5 85; Baltimore Choice Extra, 5 60; Maryland, Virginia & Penn. Super, 3 00a3 50; Maryland, Virginia & Penn. Extra, 3 75a 4 60; Maryland, Virginia & Penn. Family, 4 75a5 25. Rye Flour, 3 60a4 25; Hominy, 3 50a3 65. Cornmeal, per 100 lbs, 1 25a1 45; Buckwheat per 100 lbs, new, 2 30a2 40.

Wheat.—Receipts for the week are 54879 bushels viz: 37143 Southern and 17736 Western; shipments from elevators 22340 bushels, and stock in elevators 956980 bushels. Southern has been in much lighter receipt, which hampers activity, but there is a great demand from millers for all desirable parcels. Some irregularity in quality has been noted, to which is due the lower inside quotation. The range is 93a100c for Fultz and 95a100 for Longberry.

Corn.—Receipts for the week are 27082 bushels, viz: 12379 Southern and 14703 Western; shipments from elevators 11382 bushels; stock in elevators, 8704 bushels. Receipts of Southern show a moderate increase, but quality is not always strictly prime. The market is fairly active, all desirable lots finding prompt buyers and values are firm and higher, prime being worth 63 to 65c for sweet white and yellow.

Oats.—Receipts for the week are 15,000 bushels; withdrawn, 22,273 bushels; stock in elevators, 102,007 bushels. Offerings have been insufficient to supply the constant local demand, following which prices are firm at about a cent advance for the week. We quote as follows: Ungraded Southern and Pennsylvania, 48a52c; do stained and inferior, 45a48c.

Rye.—Receipts for the week are 13031 bushels, withdrawn, — bushels; stock in elevators, 23,291 bushels. Spot offerings have again been small, the bulk of the arrivals being direct to distillers, demand good and values firm at small advance. We quote: Choice to fancy, 76a77c; good to prime, 73a75c; common to fair, 68a70c.

Hay.—The offerings have again been full, demand quiet and values steady during the week. We quote: Choice at 11.00; good to prime, 10.00a10.50; mixed, fair to good, 8.00a8.50; prime to choice, 9.00a9.50; common and inferior 6.00a8.00, Clover, 8.00a9.00.

Straw.—Offerings continue very light, demand fair and prices firm and about unchanged. We quote: Rye in car-loads at 15.00a16.00 for large bales in sheaves; 10.00a11.00 for blocks; wheat blocks, 7.50a8.50; oat blocks, 9.50a10.50. Short, chaffy stock about 1.00 per ton less.

Mill Feed.—Offerings light, demand fair, and prices quite firm. We quote: Western bran, light, 12a13 lbs, 19.50a20.00; do medium, 14a16 lbs, 18.00a 19.00; heavy, over 16 lbs, 17.00a17.50, and middlings 18.00a19.00, all on track. Receipts for the week, 9 cars bran.

Butter.—Receipts of desirable table grades have continued light and all such are taken as soon as offered. Values are firm and higher throughout, fresh table sorts in good demand. There is

no accumulation and prices hold quite firm. We quote, Fancy creamery, 25a26c good to choice, 20a 24c, per lb. imitation creamery, 19a23c per lb. fancy ladle-packed 19a21c, good to choice do 14a16c per lb, store-packed 9a16c, and creamery prints, choicest, 27a29c per lb. Jobbing about 1c higher.

Eggs.—Receipts of first-class stock have again been light and with a good demand current values are firmer. We quote as follows: Candied, 26c, choice fresh Southern Maryland and Virginia, loss off, per dozen, 25a26c, do for Western Maryland and Pennsylvania do 25a26c, do seconds, 23a24c. Jobbing about 1c higher.

Poultry.—LIVE Chickens continue in good receipt, but are dull and easier. Ducks are quiet and steady. Turkeys are in fair demand and lower. We quote, Chickens, hens, old 8a8½, young, 9a 9½c, turkeys, 8a9½c, old roosters, each 25c. Ducks Puddle, per doz, \$2.25a3.50, do Muscovy, 4.00a6.00, do per lb. old, 9c.

Dressed.—Receipts fair, demand hampered only by unfavorable weather and values easier in consequence. We quote for the undrawn stock, head and feet off, per lb: Turkeys, 10a12c; chickens, 8a9c; ducks, 9a10c.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—The general market is narrowing down to late sorts, Tomatoes are out of market. White potatoes, apples and celery are all higher; while sweet potatoes are decidedly lower and grapes easier. Quotations are only for prime stock. We quote as follows: Onions, per barrel, \$2.75, do per bushel, 90c. cabbage, per 100, 1 50 @ 3.00. Potatoes, per bushel, choice 75a80c; fair to good, 65 a 70; common, 55c; beets, per bunch, 1a1½c; egg plants, per bushel b sket 10a15c; green apples, prime to choice native 3.00a3.75, do small rough to fair, do, \$2.00a2.50; grapes, Concord, per 10-lb basket 20a25c; Catawba, do do, 25c Niagara, 5-lb do, 16a18c; Delaware do do, 17a18c. Celery, per doz 15a33; sweet potatoes, per bbl, choice yellow, 1.25, do sec'ds, per bbl, 75a1.5; do do yams, 60a75.

Domestic Dried Fruits.—Arrivals continue very light and values about steady throughout. Walnut kernels are a little higher. Peaches 12c to 18c for bright peeled; unpeeled halves 7c to 8c, and quarters 7c to 8c per lb; evaporated 18a 24c for fancy peeled, and 12a 15c for unpeeled. Apples, sun-dried, 8c to 10c per lb. and evaporated 12a 15c. Cherries, choice, 28c to 30c; cherries, gummy 24c to 27. Raspberries 28a30c. Blackberries 9c to 9½c. Whortleberries, 16c to 18c Walnut kernels 14 @ 15c.

Wool.—Arrivals continue small, and prices firm, especially for the finest sorts. We quote: Unwashed, extra choice, and light, 26a27c, do average lots 25a26c, do Merino, 18a19c, tub-washed, fair to choice, 32a35c pulled, 27a 28c. Burry wool, from 2c to 10c less per lb. according to quantity of burs. All black 3c to 5c per lb. less.

Feathers.—Receipts are moderate and the market is fairly active at steady and unchanged prices. We quote prime live geese at 45c to 47c per lb. mixed 20c to 40c, as to quality, and ducks at 25c to 35c per pound.

Tallow.—There is a cautioned fair demand and the market is steady at 4½c to 4¾c per lb for solid cake, 4½c to 4¾c. Beeswax is steady at 26a26½c.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address Respectfully, T. A. Sloan, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Electric Belt Free

To introduce it and obtain agents the undersigned firm will give away a few of their \$5.00 German Electric Belts invented by Prof. Van der Weyde Pres. of the New York Electrical Society [U. S. Pat. 257,647] a positive cure for nervous debility, Rheumatism, Loss of Power, &c. Address Electric Agency, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N.Y. Write to them to-day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Wm. J. Price Paint Co.; this is one of the busiest firms in this city and we recommend their goods to our readers.

The Breakwater Churn advertisement arrived too late for full insertion. See next week's issue. It is a great invention, we assure our friends; butter is actually made by it in from two to three minutes. To the many high endorsements it has received, we add ours.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION

IS THE

CELEBRATED

BREAKWATER CHURN.

Makes Butter in from one to eight minutes.

See advertisement next week.

BREAKWATER CHURN CO.,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

PAINTS.

DRY, GROUND IN OIL,

GROUND IN VARNISH, AND

READY MIXED.

Varnishes, Oils, &c.

All goods bearing our name we guarantee to give satisfaction. Our STERLING READY-MIXED PAINT is GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS. THE BEST PAINT IN THE MARKET.

Send for sample card of prices.

THE W. B. PRICE MANUFACTURING CO.,

BALTIMORE.

CELERY, AND HOW TO GROW IT.

"Well begun—half done!" Good plants are indispensable to a good beginning. To insure having them just when soil, season and hands are ready, and the weather favorable, they should be grown at home—a task by no means difficult.

To grow the plants, procure good seed from a reliable source. As early in spring as the condition of ground will permit, prepare a smooth, mellow seed bed in any convenient spot, where the soil is rich and reasonably free from weed seeds. Mineral manures make firm, stiff plants; hence wood ashes and phosphatic fertilizers, applied broadcast and thoroughly raked in, are preferable to even the best compost with its probable weed seed supply.

Mark out drills not more than one-half inch deep and not less than ten inches apart, and scatter the seed in them evenly, like sowing carrots. *Do not cover*, but walk over each row, putting the heel of one foot just ahead of the toe of the other, thus stepping upon every inch of row with your full weight, and pressing the seed firmly into the soil. The natural moisture of the ground insures prompt germination under this treatment; and the application of a light mulch of litter, practiced by some, though perhaps beneficial in a few cases, yet, as a rule, proves superfluous. Allow no weeds to grow, and keep the soil well pulverized between the rows *all the time*, loose soil being a perfect mulch. Repeated light dressings of nitrate of soda are of wonderful help. Thin where too thick, leaving about fifty plants to the rod. If tops grow rank, shear them back once or twice to make stocky plants.

I practice sowing a few rows of celery in my vegetable garden at the same time and in the same manner that I sow my early vegetables; and there, all receive the same treatment. The rows are frequently cultivated with either Ruhlman's wheel hoe or Gregory's finger-weeder, and weeded by hand as often as required. Thus I raise a row of celery plants about as cheaply as one of cabbage plants or radishes. The same length of row produces nearly twice as many celery plants as it would cabbage plants; and the former are worth twice as much money.

There are few localities where a limited number of good celery plants would not

find ready sale at fifty cents per hundred. This pays exceedingly well, and often more than the production of marketable celery. Hence these minute directions.

Growing the crop from good plants is comparatively easy. If not grown at home, I would rather buy them of a skillful grower near by, than risk the uncertainties of long transportation by express.

Between July 1st, perhaps even earlier for very early use, and August 1st (later at the south) the plants are set in rows three or four feet apart for dwarf, four or five feet for tall varieties, and six inches apart in the row. A rich piece of land just cleared from any early garden crop, is usually in fit condition for celery without manure, except perhaps a dressing of wood ashes and phosphates scattered over the rows and mixed thoroughly with the soil before setting plants. If the soil is not rich enough, a deep furrow may be plowed out for each row, half filled with fine compost and this well mixed with the soil in bottom of furrow. Coarse strawy stuff is not wanted. Refill with soil, leaving a slight depression so as to make the surface of the piece somewhat undulating. Stretch a garden line along the row and set the plants, after shortening tops and tap root and dipping roots in water, in the usual manner, always pressing the soil firmly about the roots. Select for this work a time when the soil is fairly moist—neither wet nor dry. In a dry time set after 4 P. M. and water plants freely after setting.

Now keep the path clean and the surface of the soil open and mellow close up to the plants at all times. The first step toward "blanching" is the "handling." Plow light furrows towards the rows, or draw loose soil up to them with the hoe. Gather all stalks of one plant together; hold them firmly with one hand, and with the other pack enough soil around it to keep the plant permanently in this upright position. More soil is then drawn up with the plow or hoe. For plants to be stored for winter, this "handling" is sufficient; but if intended for fall use, the crop has to undergo the blanching process. With plow and hoe bring the soil between the rows up to the plants, putting the finish on with the spade until only a few inches of the tops are visible. This is done from September

to November, or from three to four weeks before the crop is wanted for market or home consumption.

The most popular way of storing for winter is by placing a row close together in narrow trenches, the tops even with surface of ground, and by covering with boards and litter to exclude light, rain and frost. Or the plants may be placed upright upon a layer of moist soil in a dark cellar. Various other methods are practiced in a small way. Never handle while frozen.

The best varieties: The coarseness of the tall kinds has nearly driven them out of general cultivation. The dwarf sorts are good, but I know not one superior to Golden Heart (or Golden Dwarf), with its beautiful rich yellow heart, when blanched. White Plume is a so called "self-blanching" sort, and, in theory, needs only "handling" without blanching. To bring out its best flavor, however, it requires the laborious "earthing up" or blanching process as much as any other.—*American Gardener*.

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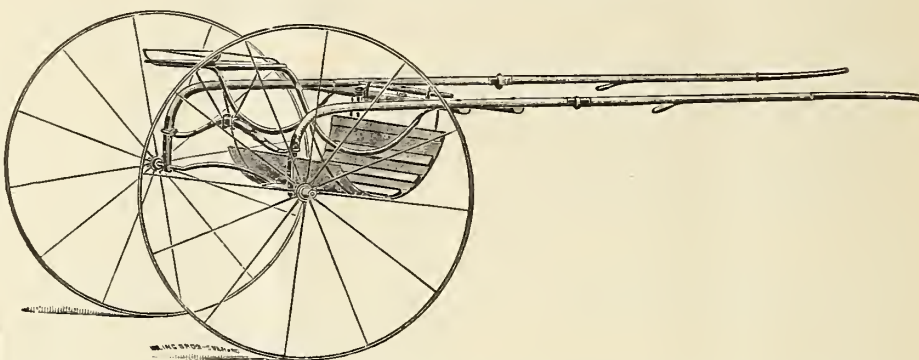
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Trees planted in the fall, if the ground does not freeze too severely during the winter, are in much better condition to start into vegetation than those which have not made such preparation. Trees planted in the spring have their tops stimulated by the sun, and their unfolding buds and pushing leaves, make a demand upon the roots for nourishment, which they are not yet ready to supply. The result is a stunted growth, the evil effects of which are felt all through the life of the tree. These general principles apply not only to trees but to all hardy shrubs. Fall planting is not advisable where the winters are very severe.

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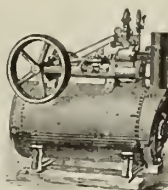
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